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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER REFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND STEADILY INCREAS-

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1891.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina;

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina;
Fair, stationary temperature.

A mass meeting in regard to the strikers was
held last evening at Old Market Hall.—The
Sons of Confederate Veterans met.—Several
opinions were realered in the Supreme Court
of Appeals.—Mr. George B. Jones and Miss
Towles were married.—The Grand Encampment, L.O.O.F., legan its sessions—Investigation of the charges against Mr. E. Butord
Grymes was begun by the grand Jury.—Noble
& Co. made an assignment.—The James liver
Convocation will be in session next week.—Miss
Lillian F. Robertson and Mr. Samuel N. Lillian F. Robertson and Mr. Sanorel N. Chamberlain were married. — George A. Brown was killed at the Tredegar works. — Charters were granted the Gayton Brick Company, the United Belief Beneficial and Endowment Society and the Gayton and Lorraine Company.

Mr. H. C. Candie, of New York, died here.

Bakers Precinct Democratic Club met. The

East Hanover Presbytery continued its session.

Secretary of State James G. Blaine and a party of officials visited the Norfolk navy yard yesterday. The Eastern Lanatic Asylum board re-elected the old officers of the asylum. The body of Robert Downs was found in the Baptahannock River near Fredericksburg vesterday. The grand jury of Alexandria has begun its investigation in the Opera house prize light. T conference of Evangelical Lutherans adjourn at Alexandria resterday. The residence of Col-onel Turner-Ashby, of Alexandria, was burgiar-ized. The hotel at Calverton was detroyed by fire Wednesday might. W. M. Owen was probably fatally injured in an affray at Claremont by R. E. Briggs. —Forty-five indictments and one conviction

were remiered againstmoonshiners in Danville yesterday.— M. F. York, of Danville, who was were remiered againstinonismines in Danylle, we sesterday.— M. F. York, of Danylle, who was injured by a train, is improving.—The trial of Richard Bernil, of Lynchburg, charged with malicious shooting, was begun yesterday.

Miss Bessle Starkenfer, of Canada, will besture on temperance in Lynchburg.

The farmers of Campbell county report a favorable outlook for crops.—

WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON.

Ex-Secretary Bayard having been disappointed in the diffidence of his sons for public life, has decided to sell the Bayard mansion, which means that the public carrier of the Bayards is at an end.— It is the verifier of common to Washington that Blaine has the better of the Italian dividence on the second of the Italian dividence of the Ital Italian diplomatic controversy.—Two post-offices have been established in Virginia.— Attorney-General Miller is still confined to his

Judge Pryor has decided that physicians cannot be held to insure the lives of their patients—The export of the American syster to England has greatly increased.—Edwin Booth is in an excellent financial condition—The sum of \$12.82.15 was collected in the usual of-fering of the Presbyterian church of Flatufield N. J., sffewflays ago. — George Gould is making extensive improvements in his summer resert at Turbauch Lake. — Another handsome yacht has been added to the Vanderbilt fleet. — President Samuel Thomas of the New Altany Jay Gould's latest scheme is to unify the interests of the Rachmond Terminal M. Souri Pa-cific and Gould roads—Rev. James McCulton has donated a half-million dollars worth of

property to the Bonnan Catholic University at

residence by illness.

FORMUS.

In the Chamber of Desuties at Bome yesterday Premier Indian said that he did not fear a conflict with the United States.—The London Times sympathizes with the United States in the New Orleans after.—The London papers think Mr. Blaine's reply is a great paper.—In Italian polities disappointment is expressed in Mr. Blaine's reply.—it is said that Capitain Verney, M. P., who field to escape prisecution for a duction, was betrayed by a French cution for abduction, was betrayed by a French woman — The Dutch steamer P. Calan, from New York for Amsterdam, has collided with the British steamer Clamorgan, bound for Cardiff.
—It is claimed in Germany that Bismarck was elected to the Reischstag.—A Madrid dispatch says that the workingmen have decided upon a general strike May 1st .---

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World ought to read up in his geography. He evidently has not yet found out the difference between West Virginia and Southwestern Virginia.

ME. HARRISON AND PROTECTION.

It will be noticed that President Harrison in his Southern tour gushes with apparently great enthusiasm over the prosperity of Virginia, and indulges in all manner of glowing hopes for the continuance of her growth in wealth and influence. He does not seem to think of the inconsistency of his present kind wishes when contrasted with his very recent hard efforts to destroy all chance of her future prosperity, and to bring the chaos of reconstruction days back again by his urgent advocacy of the passage of the Force bill. The animus of his new found friendship, however, is easily seen. He is a most anxious candidate for a renomition, and his present tour of the South and West is evidently with the purpose of strengthening himself in those two sections where he feels himself to be weakest, and, at the same time, to try and convert the people to the heresics of the McKinley robber protec-

Although Mr. Harrison rather dogmatically attributes the wonderful strides onward which the South has made, despite the persistent efforts of himself and his party to retard her progress, to protection, he still insists that the currency question will be the main issue in the next presidential contest. In this Mr. Harrison gives utterance to a wish which is father to the thought. There are many unanswerable reasons why the currency problem will be subordinated to the tariff, and why tariff retorm versus protection will be the main issue to be decided by the people in '92.

That this is so is incontrovertible. In the first place the currency problem, which emply means the free and unlimited coinage of silver, cannot be made a political issue in the next Presidential campaign. Both parties are equally divided upon it, and no more condusive proof of this fact can be educed than President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, each being recognized as a leading representative of his respective party, are in line in opposition to free silver coinage. How Harrison can run against Cleveland on an issue in which both are agreed is hard to understand. If the Democrats adopt a free coinage plank in their national platform they will offend the oppo-nents of free coinage in their party, and the same is true of the Republicans. The silver juestion, therefore, is one which demands a

The most potent reason why tariff reform will be the great issue in 1802, however, is that the Democratic party would be guilty of the extreme of folly if they permitted it to be otherwise. Here they have before them a question raised in 1888, upon which the ampaign of that year was fought, and, or far as the popular vote is con-erned, wen. In 1890, after the Republicans and bought the Presidency with Quay's coruption fund, and had made ultra protection their Shibboleth, the people decided against hem with such an unanimous voice as to take the Democratic victory in that camsaign phenomenal. For the Democrats, then, allow themselves to be defrauded of the dvantages they have gained, would not only suicidal, but the height of political folly, It is the climax of absurdity for Mr. Harison to imagine otherwise. The campaign of '52 will be waged on the question whether the people prefer wholesome and whole sale tariff-reform, or a continuation of the niquities of the McKinley law, relieved by modified free trade under the name of reciprocity. On this issue the Democracy can appeal to the country with perfect con-

OFFICIAL JUNKETING.

No recent incident illustrates more distinctly he hances which has crept into the administration of the affairs of the general govern ment than the fact that Mr. Blaine, the Secctary of State, is able to take possession of a Government vessel, the property of the people, and use it for a private excursion of his own down the waters of the Chesapeake bay. This excursion, it is stated, may be extended over a period as long as a week, during which the Secretary can direct its course as he chooses, either crusing to and fro or putting

It is true that the Despatch has for some ime been lying alle in the navy-yard at Wash ngton, but to equip her, man and coal her, object to be secured but the gratification f the Secretary's desire for a change.

In ordering out this vessel for the purpose

f his own individual pleasure, Mr. Blaine is ollowing a precedent which has under the Republican control of Federal affairs grown into a custom, but there is no real justificathe spirit of our political institutions, and an imposition upon the people, which is as illegal

If, thirty years ago, a Secretary of State had presumed to make use of Government prop-erty as Mr. Blains is now doing, and doing from official propriety, so open a violation of have exposed himself to a censure which would have probably out short his political career. As it is, Mr. Blaine proceeds upon his aquatic joint with no misgiving as to the impression which his act of monopolizing

ends will create upon the public mind.
It is said that the Secretary has been overs him during the course of the Italian diplomatic entanglement, and that his he ith demands some form of recreation. This is no Government vessel placed at his disposal, or affairs of the people at large will be removed the money of the people expended with a and new conditions established which will exview to the re-establishment of his strength. The custom is a dangerous one, even in the instance whore it is a President, and not property of the Covernment for such a pur-

it imposed and Cabinet officer are in need of a change on account of too arduous service the performance of their official duties, then they should obtain this change at their own expense, and not at the expense of the people. The amount of public money which is expended in affording them opportunities for recuperation is of small importance in itself, but the principle involved is of the highest importance. Already that principle has been grossly abused, and it is time that publie sentiment should jusist upon a return to the official simplicity and integrity which were characteristic of the Federal Government until the Republican party in 1861 came into power, and altered the letter and the spirit of the administration of Federal affairs.

Junox Monnis, Democratic Governor-elect f Connecticut, who has been defrauded of his seat by the Republican Legislature of that State, has appealed to the State Supreme Court for an adjudication of his case. Many of his

friends fear that he will fail to get justice, as the

judge before whom the case will be heard is an appointee of the bogus Governor Bulkeley, and it is expected that he will decide that there was no election, and that Bulkeley has a right to hold on until next year. In this connection, the Washington Post makes a very good suggestion, viz.: sense ought to suggest to the two parties in Connectiont that they get together and proceed to change the organic law of the State so that a plurality of its voters may choose their State officers. The election laws of Connecticut and Rhode Island are sadly out of tune with the American idea of popular self-gov-

AN IGNORANT CORRESPONDENT.

Whatever may be said as to the motives which led the President to speak in the manner he did in passing through Southwest Virginia, or as to the inconsistency between the sentiments of his remarks at Roanoke and Bristol for instance, and the whole tenor of his conduct towards the South since his induction into office, no one familiar with the industrial progress which has been made between Lynchburg and the Tennessee line will dispute the accuracy of the language which he used in referring to the growth of that section of country, or will consider the anticipations which he expressed as to its future development in the slightest degree exagger-

It is with surprise, therefore, that we observe that the Washington correspondent of the New York World, in commenting on Thursday upon the journey of the President through Southwest Virginia, seeks to discredit him by ridiculing the prospects of the ountry through which he was traveling and which he very truthfully and properly exalted. "At Bristol," remarks the correspondent referred to, "the President paid a touching tribute to the wealth of Mr. El-kins' speculative possessions, and it may be assumed that his words will be emblazoned in gold by the enterprising real estate boomers of the East, who have thus far met with little else than discouragement in their de termined efforts to make people believe that the big hills of the Blue Ridge are, in the anguage of the President, now being rapidly transfermed into busy manufacturing and

samercial centres." This is the first time that we have been inermed that Mr. Elkins had any "speculative ossessions" in southwest Virginia, or that he was sufficiently interested in properties there give his holdings such prominence as to have the whole section identified with his name. The Washington correspondent of the World is evidently laboring under the mpression that Harrison was traveling at the time that his Roanoke and Bristol speeches were delivered, not over the Norfolk and Western railway, but over the Baltimore and Ohio, along the line of which road in West Virginia Elkins is well known to own enormous and very valuable tracts of coal and, and where he has spent large sums of

noney with a view of improving his property. A similar degree of ignorance is exhibited in the statement that the real estate agents of the East, who have been interested in introducing Northern capital into Southwest Virginia, have "met with little clae than disouragement." The numerous towns through which the Presidential party passed in their ourney towns which a few years ago were, n most instances, straggling villages or open fields, are a standing refutation of the asser-tion of the World correspondent. The aston shing growth of Southwest Virginia cannot be so easily discredited, for it is a fact that has only to be actually inquired into to admit of the fullest demonstration. It is with surprise and regret that we find that the World has permitted a statement to the contrary to find a prominent place in its columns.

If the managers of that journal are disposed sustain their correspondent in the groundless assertions in which he has indulged. The Trans would recommend that they send a special correspondent to Southwest Virginia to make a personal examination of the "busy manufacturing and commercial centres," pen which its Washington correspondent in his ignorance has east a good deal of cheap

GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, beter known in the days before brotherly love Northern and Southern States as "the Beast," tells of an exciting race he once had with General Grant. He says that whenever Grant had been drinking his mind always can on horses, and one dark night when he was particularly hilarious, proposed a race with Butler from Meade's head-marters, several miles distant, to City Point. He says that Grant put spurto his horse and started off, saying "come on," and he followed as best he might, but he never will forget the terrible ride he had General Butler is acknowledged to be a very smart man, but he must have been unuthat night was a deliberate plan of General Grant to lose him in the darkness. There was

In is gratifying to find that Secretary Trace proposes to carry at once into practical operan the suggestions which he threw out in his report Boston speech as to the necessity of making a radical change in the administration the affairs of our mayy-yards. Hitherto. these departments of the Government service have been notoriously the sent of the very worst form of the spoils system of conducting public affairs, but if Secretary Tracy's plan is enforced, an alteration will be work d which can only result in the highest advantage to the public service. One of the good reason, he wever, way be should have a very worst evils in the administration of the ercise an important influence upon the success of civil service reform in every department of the Government.

PREMIER RUDING of Italy, expresses regret passe. In both mathematic, it is wholly unjustise that so highly civilized a country as the finder, as to the opposed to the essential coin. United States should not furfit the duties of justice and in rality. The members of the New Orleans Mafia most likely think that the people of the United States are very strongly inclined to inflict very decided justice in a very summary way when occasion demands it, while as to morality, statistics, are likely to prove that the United States are fully able to hold their own against Italy.

The Times' Trade Edition.

[Portsmouth Progress.[Our big contemporary at the State capital is a wide awake and enterprising newspaper and is always on the alert for some means by which to advance the interests of its constituency. We do not believe that any better plan could be devised than the one adopted by Tax Times, and we are glad to see that the Richmond Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the scheme. Now let the people of Richmond, the merchants, business men, manufacturers, enable Tax Times to make an exhibit of the business enterprises of their city commensurate with her importance. We venture to say to Tax Times that the interviews with our prominent merchants which we published in our recent trade edition, gave as much satisfaction, as any other features of the publication. We wish Tax Times every success in its most commendable undertaking. Our big contemporary at the State capital is

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Current Topics Culled From Leading Journals. (New York Tribune.)

It is related of Lord Granville that when certain commercial questions, touching the boundary of India, were under discussion between England and Russia, he invited a secretary of the Czar's embassy in London to visit Walmer Castleand bring with him certain maps to illustrate topographical intricacies with which that official was particularly familiar. "Vanity Fair" thus describes the incident: "After breakfast on the morning of his arrival, Lord Granville and his guest retired to his library, where the elaborate maps, which were on a grand scale, were spread upon the floor. Lord Granville paid the utmost attention to the reading of the various reports on the subject, which were illustrated by constant references to spots pointed out on the maps. At length, when the Minister appeared most despit interested in the somewhat dry lecture, the library door was suddenly opened, and in burst the children, then very young, who had probably been released by their governess. In another moment what was the visitor's surprise to discover his host sprawling over his cherished maps in a real or prefended effort to eatch his children, who were dodging him around the legs of the table. Lord Granville had had quite enough of Central Asian geography for that day, and accordingly proposed a ride hefore lunch time. It was now his turn to be misster of the stination, and he led the way over some fences with which his guest. boundary of India, were under discussion bethe Parses of the Hindoo-Koosh

A New Stove.

(Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.)

A new stove has been constructed in London upon entirely new principles. It is three feet high and about thirteen unches in diameter. By it complete combustion is attained and it burns real. A description says that the lower pertian alone burns, and on that part the very smallest volume of air is admitted. While this fresh air is not sufficient to lower the temperature, it becomes itself sufficiently warm to possess affinity for combustion. There is no sincke. All the heat is utilized, a less than 5 per cent, escapes up the chim-

The President at Chattanooga.

The President at Chattanooga.

(Washington Post.)

The President and his party enjoyed a genuine ovation at Chattanooga Wednesslay, in which the whole city took a hand without distinction of party. Mr. Harrison responded to this collective demonstration of hospitality in one of his happiest speeches. His interances upon such occasions are always sensible, graceful and appropriate.

His references to the war and its resultation of hechattanooga of 1861 were particularly will chosen and well received. There had been two conquests, he said, one with arms and the other with peace, and the last is greater than the first. There was going on a "unfication by commerce" that will in time cross all differences and make us in sentiment, as in community of interest one people.

The President is doubtless sincere in these expressions, and he must have realized as he stood before his enthusiastic and responsive listeners, gathered in a vast multitude to do him honor, how much wiser and better the process of unification by the gentle influences of peace and commerce is, than would have been the policy of unfriendliness and force which the late Congress sought to unpose upon the South in a spirit of reckless partisanship how much less enthusiastic, how much less responsive had been his reception if he had been obliged to climb over the bars of a Federal election statute in coder to get into the gateway of the new South. May we not hope, from the fedicitous and fraternal temper of the President's remarks, that his indorsement of that contemplated legislation has been withdrawn for reconsideration?

Making "Live" Wires "Dead."

Making "Live" Wires "Dead.

[Baltimore Sun.]

A Bostonian has invented a device to in
ourse the safety of people and animals travel
ing along streets and roads from the live
electric wire when it breaks and falls, paint
ife in jeopardy. It is an attachment to be
onnected with the wires at intervals of about onnected with the wires at intervals of about 150 feet, and, consists of a piece of rubber about eight inches in length, in the centre of which is a spiral spring, to one end of which is attached an insulated wire connected with a piston in the centre of the other end of the mechanical device is a copper wire. The piea is to connect it with the electric wires attached to the trolley poles. When attached to the wire the spiral spring is pulled back to its full extent, and in case a wire should break the end upon which is the piston portion of the device recoils instantly to the other end and shuts off all the current of the wire, thus making the wire which had fallen a "dead" one. It is also claimed that if a broken clertic wire falls upon a fire-alarm wire with the new construction attached it will not interfere with the working of the fire-alarm.

Australian Rabbit Pest.

Australian Rabbit Pest, [Florida Times-Union.]

The rabbit pest in Australia continues to be as serious as ever. Despite vast entlays that have been made by the covernment, these mischievous animals increase at an abarming rate. A North Carolina man who has just returned from Australia, remembering the Southern negro's fondness for by er rabbit advised that twenty thousand of them sould be employed by the Australian Government, and he states that he was authorized to employ that number at \$1 per day for five years they to be furnished with breechloading shotgins and aumunitian, and to do nothing but shoot rabbits. That would be a parabis for the negroes but the Australian Government should think three times at least be fore setting negro immigration on foot.

Tariff Reform, Not Free Trade. (Boston Herald.)

(Boston Herald.)

Congressman Crisp, of Georgia, does not seem to be troubling his head very much about the orthodoxy on the taruf. There is not be not seen division as existing in the Democratic party on this point are only mischievous, and are meant to be so. If the Democratic party is wise it will not alterupt ultra action on the taruff. What ever may be the abstract right or wrong of such proceedings, the nation is not ready for it, and statesman-like action therefore, will not arge it. Taruff reform means freer trade, and, though probable it will go rather farther in its aim in the present means freer trade, and, though probable will go rather farther in its alm in the area congress than, did the Mills rand, it will attempt fully free trade. The fully free to men are generally not the Dem crats, but armers. Alliance supporters, and they in iten been driven from the Republican pa-his usted by its unreasonable action in se-peri of protection.

New Kentucky Constitution. [Atlanta Journal.

The following are some of the provisions of the Constitution adequated by the acentus by Convention, which adjourned a six mouths a ssion on caturday last. The issue of storal except for money or other value at the current market pic, is furbible, also the giving our transportation or other passes to persons a luing public office consolidation of telegraphs or radioad companies and pooling of the last is 100 bidden bank officers who receive money for deposit after the lank is known to be insolvent are made guilty of felosity a radioad commission to operate under extended constitutional provisions is established.

The McKinley Bill Caused It.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

The riot in Braiford, a quite English textile town, is something very unusual. It was probably provoked in part by a misunder, standing. The weavers are out on a strike and proposed to hold a meeting in the public square. This was prohibited by the authorities, because the square was considered a dangerous place for a public meeting but the strikers seem to have interpreted the prohibition as a personal affront, intended to interfere with the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and therefore resisted the poince and thus brought on a riot, to suppress which the military had to be called out. Of the merits of the original dispute we know very little. It is quite probable that the Mc-Kinley bill was at the bottom of it, for the new tariff in this country is being used as an excuse—possibly from necessity—for cutting down wages in various English industries. The Bradford mill owners have hereotofore managed to get along very well with their employes, and have been exceptionally lib-(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



Val Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

eral in providing them with places of amuse-ment, recreation and instruction.

An Old Enemy Cassured.

A Washington special states that General
Ben Butler has decided to make an extended
tour through the South in May
During the late war the South was exceedingly anxious to capture Butler, and President
Davis offered a buy reward for him, but cir-

lems of our material progress to waste time discussing his war record.

The cuttripriess and experiences of such men as General Butler in the South are a complete arrayer to the charges made by Joseph Cook and others, that the old Confederate sentiment here finds expression in buildezing and violent methods. So far as our people are concerned, the war isover, and the chatter of hammers and the hum of industry sunts our cars better than the clash of arms.

JASPER L. ROWE, Third and Broad, distributing agent for the gelelerated SABOROSO CIGARS.

HICKOK'S NO. 1, H. D. C., FIG. AND CAROLINE SUN-CUEED ARE PURE, CUEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CUEED TOBACCOS, TRY THEM.

viet, April 16, 1881, at 2 A.M. at corner of Twenty-seventh and ELIZABETH A SIGNOLS, late George H. Nichols, in the

JAMES EOWEN, agod differentially at 7 A.M., MANUEL TWO MACHINESIS, NORE, ILL HUGHES, Died, April 19th, at 8 A.M., at the residence of his granule her J. W. Hughes, will LLAM TOMPRINS, intant on of W. Cuffon and M. E. Hughes,

WEATHER FORECAST.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, Associate 1800.

FOR WEEK PENDED APPEL 18, 1891, PRE-DICTED TIME STANDARD) OF HIGH TIDE AT

| DATE. | Mouth of York Riv | Norfolk | Newport News | City Point. | Richmond. | Petersburg |
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| Inh A. M. | 11.11 | | | 5,26 | | 2.86 |
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ARRIVED
Steamship City of Arianta, Dole, New York

Steamship City of A lanta, Pole, New York

PORT OF LAMBERT'S POINT, APRIL 16

British strainship Scawfell, Pen assia;

CLOTHENG

MONEY VALUES

We've stacks upon stacks of staple things and noveltaes a MI/N/S, YOUTHS and BO S' SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING. Handreds of new and pretty effects in a variety of syles and somes, all of OUE OWN FURST CLASS MAK: 8 and marked at the LOWIS PRICES ever juit on such thorough gentes and reliable garments.

We're selling good SUITS for men at \$1, 25 and \$10, such made from spinnidd wooden above. Of e ure we have such as low as 4 -5, and 6 in they are not so me and dressy. The former line commonds our cast of discussional before the Law-ST [111] 8 ever quoted hereals has on goods of equal value.

We're selling finer grades of MEN'S SUITS at \$12, \$13.0 and \$15. These are FINELY TAILORED. SUIT.SHLA TAIMMED and IAUTILESSE. CUT from nace easierers, chevi by and wasteds, and every one of them is worth rolly one-third more than we are asking for them.

CHILDREN'S SUITS are going this week at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$5. Good I sekers as will as good wearers. Lots of fiver grades in beautiful shapes and patterns at \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.

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EMMA ABBOTT OPERA COMPANY

CHARLES E. PRATT. Tickets on sais WEDNESDAY, aptiksusweith.fr. sa

In order to assist persons in need of em-ployment, this column is offered two days to the week Tuesdays and Pridays at redu-

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CAN A MAN A COURT SOUTHIE MAN GET YOUR FUR STITCHE to BENOVATE? Address JAMES WOODALL SPREAD Broad street. Prompt attended to orders

WANTED EVERY MAN IN VIRGINIA AND North Carolina to know that we make facture the less OLD VIRGINIA SUNCTIONAL TORICS OF and Caroline Same used. Ask your dealer for the up and see that our till tag is on each piece. J. HICKOS & CO. Manufacturers, licenmond, vs.

OURISPONDENCE SOLICITED - I r ness required Address (J.E.M. Danylos

RICHMOND AND SEVEN PINES BAILWAY TO TAKE EFFECT APRIL 15, 180. SCHEDULE

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